FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1884.

Amus-ments To-day,

pera Mause-La Via. SP. M. -Falka. SP. M. ring Mails-Concert. SP. M. Merater—A Night in Venice. SP. M. Supp Monare—A Right in Vision 12, N.
Strand Opera Monare—Larry Gov. S.P. M.
Strand Opera Monare—Larry Gov. S.P. M.
Stadloon Square The mire—May Missens. #36 P. M.
Sthlo's Savies—Pygmaion and Galates. S.P. M.
New Park I hontre—La Mascotte. S.P. M. New York Comedy Thrustes—Queen's Evidence. 3 P., Prospin's Theories—Only a Partner's Desigler. 5 P.M., Note Theories—Effect, the Referry Butter. 5 P.M., Theories—Captala Nicel. 5 P.M.
Theories—Comingue—Dan's Tributetions. 2 and 5 P.M., Tony Paulies's Tributes—A Ray Paly. 2 and 5 P.M., Tony Paulies's Tributes—A Ray Paly. 2 and 6 P.M., Windlands to Theories—A Bropp of Paper. 6 P.M., 188 Me. Theories—Strin. 5 P.M., Rob. Str., Theories—Strin. 5 P.M., Rob. Str., Theories—Chipped by the Light of the Moon, 6 P., 4 Gold St., Elbom'res—Lore and Law. 6 P.M. tow York Comedy Thrates-Queen's Kridence. 1 !

Description from the second of e, 80 conts a line; no extra charge for lar

Subscription by Mali-Post Pats. DAILT, Per Month..... DAILY, Per Year. THE BUR, New York CRy.

Advertisers scho prefer to make use of our Su cay issue will oblige us by sending in their order order. THE SUN will afford space for all the new and all the advertising current, whether it requires cons pages or forty, but its business will be facili-lated used its advertising customers better served if orders are sent in on Saturday morning, or betler still, if space is bespoken earlier in the week,

Grant's Troops and Robeson's Marines In Mr. TILDEN's letter of April 11 to the Iroquois Club of Cuicago there occurred a ngle passage referring to the events of 1877 :

"In our own country the Government, instead of maturing opinion and contending interests, has itself escended into the arena, equipped with all the weapons of perticantish. Its myriads of officeholders, its alliances with or against vast pecuniary interests, its in limited comman I of money levied from its dependent tractors have sufficed to determine a uniority in every case but one.

"In that case it collected military force around the

capital, and by this and other menaces intimidated th al representatives of a majority of the per ple to relinquish the fruits of their victory and to sur

The fact is perfectly well established that Gen. GRANT and the members of his Adminstration prepared themselves to support the Louisiana torgeries, if necessary, with bayonets and cannon balls. Troops were concentrated at Washington. Definite plans of action were determined on, and orders were given. Force was there to back up fraud, and to this extent the Representatives of the people in Congress were under intimidation by the executive branch of the Govtrament. No one familiar with the situation at the capital during the last days of February and the first days of March, in 1877. doubts that GRANT was ready to deal with Congress just as he had dealt with the Louisiana Legislature a few years before.

Unexpected confirmation of this is contained in a recent impudent declaration of SECOR ROBESON to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Times. Robeson boasts that for about six hours one day he was "virtually President of the United States." "GRANT' term was up," continues Robeson, "and Harrs had not been publicly sworn in. He was sworn in privately by the Chief Justice, in my presence, but the Cabinet was really running things. Some of the Cabinet were terribly scared, and I went on deck and ran things." Then Robeson goes on to say:

"If the Democrats had possessed backbone in those lays, they might have put Tildes in. They would have had to fight for it, though. Grant had the troops in readiness. I had a thousand marines ready in case of an

Fraud triumphed, but force was there too. The Government was surrendered to the control of a minority, and the criminal has Republican party.

The Arctic Search Party.

The departure of the Thetis practically completes and puts in motion the expedition charged with the rescue of Licut, GREELY. The Alert, indeed, is to follow next week, but she is only a store ship, whose function is to establish a station of retreat on or near Littleton Island, while her consorts push forward. Should the Bear, which left New York last week, learn at Upernavik of GREELY'S arrival at Littleton Island, Lieut. EMORY is authorized by his orders to proceed thither at once; at all events, when the Thetis joins the Bear at Upernavik both vessels will go on as soon as the lee permits.

The humane quest now begun excites recollections of the many Arctic expeditions which have come to disaster within the last three or four years. First in order is the voyage of the Jeannette, which ended in the wreck of that vessel and the subsequent tragedy of the Lena Delta; then comes the fate of the Rodgers, perishing by fire on the Siborian coast; then the disasters to the Dutch expedition toward Dickson Haven; then, after the repulse of the Neptune in her effort to succor Greeky in 1882, the sinking of the Proteus in a renewal of this attempt during 1883. Whether the unknown fate of the Lady Franklin Bay party must be added to this long list of disasters, and whether this present effort at rescue is itself to turn out a calamity, no one can say.

There is good ground, however, for believing that Commander SCHLEY with the Thetis and the Bear will be able to accomplish what Lieut, GARLINGTON falled to do in the Proteus and BEEBE in the Neptune. It is probable that Lieut. GREELY has already left Lady Franklin Bay. He may even have left it last summer, wintering near Cape York or Lifeboat Cove; and in that case the task of the present expedition will be much simplified. If he did not come south of Discovery Bay on finding that the relief vessels 1882 and 1883 had failed to reach him, it must still be supposed that be will make the attempt the present summer. Of course this fact may increase the chance of passing him by on the route; but the points where provisions have already been left along the coast are few and well known, while the other prominent points for which he would aim, and where he would inevitably leave records of his steps, cannot well be missed. Commander SCHLEY also takes out appliances for wintering at Little tou Island, so that, on the whole, we cannot well conceive that all three vessels will return without bringing with them the survivors of the GREELY party or the full record

But whatever the result of this expedition the rashness that planted this colony in such a spot is manifest. It was carried above the comparatively narrow waterway of Kennedy Channel, which is clogged with ice during all but a few months of every year, while during the last two years even the much broader basin below proved wholly imsable. GREELY's station is only about fifty miles south of the extreme point

reached by any vessel in this direction, and less than a hundred miles south of the highest point reached by sledges. It is obvious that the placing of a scientific station, not designed for direct poleward exploration, in so advanced and inaccessible a position was an act of folly.

Army and Navy Windfalls.

Through the operation of sundry judicial decisions, many officers of the army and navy have of late been enjoying that satisfaction which comes from the receipt of extra emoluments not entirely counted upon First occurred the decision in the well-known suit of Capt. TYLER for longevity pay. The amount involved in that particular case was only a few hundred dollars. But nearly sixteen hundred other officers have estab rights under that test case, and the amoun actually paid out to them, now that the last of their claims has been settled, is found to aggregate about \$750,000. Some of them got a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars each, under the ruling of the Court.

A promising windfall of the same sort is

the MORTON case, which allows codetship at the Military Academy to count toward longevity pay. The Court of Claims has already accepted this view as sound in the construction of a certain law of Congress; and, should the Supreme Court, to which an appeal has been taken, for purposes of comelete adjudication, confirm this view, many officers will share to its benefits. About three hundred of them have already filed their laims, and nearly ss many more are to come

Still another class of cases is indicated by the recent decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury in favor of Lieut. TULLY of the Twenty-fifth Infautry, who claimed ongevity pay for service prior to his restora tion by Congress in 1881. Comptroller Upron has held that TULLY is to be credited with the full time served by him as a com-This decision, by the way, reminds us to note that two or three years ago Congress furnished another contribution in this direction by authorizing army and navy officers to count their volunteer service in the compu

tation of longevity. The decision in the case of Gen. EMORY, to whom three months' extra pay is allowed under the Mexican Veteran act of 1879, will affect several hundred officers and entisted men, now or formerly of the army, navy, marine corps, or revenue marine service.

During the last two or three weeks mileage claims have been allowed to many nevy fficers and petty officers under the interpretation of the act of 1835 in the case of Commodore Dr Krafft. None of them is so small as a hundred dollars, and they range as high as five or six hundred aplece.

Finally, in the Army Appropriation bill ust finished by the House Committee, it is provided that officers and enlisted men are to be furnished with subsistence supplies at he cost price, instead of at ten per cent. advance on the cost, as hitherto.

Anxiety is sometimes manifested lest the aws of Congress should fall to be sufficiently iberal on subjects like the foregoing; but sooner or later it is usually found that the wording of the law gives quite as much as was intended, or considerably more.

A Question for Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, although he is very young, and although he has not suceeeded in avoiding serious mistakes, is already one of the more prominent and influential men of the State of New York. With natural ability and decided courage, he has enjoyed exceptional opportunities, and he has known how to use them. We do not doubt that his advocacy of reform is genuine, when we say that political success as a reformer depends largely upon the ripeness of the times for reform, and that the time was fully ripe when Mr. ROOSEVELT appeared upon the scene at Albany as a member of the egislature.

The character which he has assumed as a reform leader, however, involves no slight responsibilty to the public. He is naturally expected to oppose everything that is bad and advocate everything that is good in the many cases during the present session; but we are now informed that he has manifested comparative indifference to the possible success of one of the most objectionable measures affecting New York city which has come before this Legislature. We are assured that ne is disposed to let the Assembly pass the Assessment Commission bill, which appoints Mr. HUGH GARDNER and Mr. JOSEPH GARRY members of this important Commission.

Is HUGH GARDNER the sort of Republican that THEODORE ROOSEVELT thinks the Legislature of the State of New York ought to appoint to an important office in this city? We should like to have Mr. ROOSEVELT answer this question.

We would ask the Democrats in the Asser bly a similar question in regard to Joseph GARRY, if we had any idea that they knew anything about him. GARDNER is too well known, but GARRY is not known at all.

Chean Reef.

It seems that the majority of the com mittee of the Assembly to which the bill against the sale of Western-dressed meat was referred has reported it favorably. Four of the members, however, have signed a minority report, in which they express the opinion that the trade ought to be encouraged in the interest of the public, for its tendency is to cheapen the cost of beef.

The bill, we believe, has been somewhat modified since it was first drafted, and is not so completely obnoxious as it was originally. but the Legislature should do nothing whatever to lend assistance to the combination of our New York butchers who are trying to shut out this Western-dressed meat. Their object is solely to compel consumers here to buy only the beef slaughtered by them, and if they succeed, the consequence will prob-

ably be an increase in prices.

These butchers have been unable to get the Health Department to aid them in their scheme by condemning the Western-dressed mest as unhealthful. The health officers say it is unobjectionable as food, and thousands of consumers who have been eating it know it to be good and wholesome beef. The cattle are killed at Chicago or Kansas City, and, therefore, are presumably in better condition than they would be after a railroad ride of a thousand miles to New York, closely

packed in cars. The other ground of the opposition of the city butchers is that the dressed meat supply introduces a competition injurious to the workmen in the home slaughter houses. But to ask for the protection of this trade for that reason is absurd. We might as well be asked to shut out Western flour because it

competed with the product of local mills. If the Western butchers can kill cattle and get the beef to New York in good shape, they have just as much right to seek a market here as the Western cattle drovers have to transport their catt salive to our abattoirs. So long as the meat is good and wholesome, it is an outrage both on the Western butchers and the New York consumers to interfere with a trade so legiti-

If the most is forwarded so that it suffers

so lajury by the journey, it is better to send it doed than alive. The cattle are saved an exhausting journey, more pounds of meat can be packed in a car, and the cost of feeding and watering the live animals is saved Besides, with proper precautions and with suitable refrigeration, the beef may be all

the better for the four or five days' journey The keeping may be an advantage to it. Already many millions of pounds of bec are annually sent from the West in this way, and if the trade is allowed to take its untura course, it will steadily become larger and larger until the time comes when nearly all the Western beef will reach us in quarters Since more pounds of the dressed than of live mest can be packed in a car, the cost of transportation must, of course, be less in the

future, and consequently the Kastern buyer

will get his ment cheaner. The Assembly will do the people of New York great injury if it aids in passing any measure whose object is to check a tendency of trade which is so plainly for the common good. As for those butchers of this city who are working to secure the prohibition of this trade, we advise them rather to set about adjusting their business so as to meet the new order of things. Some of our butchers are aiready wise enough to do that, for they know how usedoes it is to fight against the

No Harm Intended. It is probably with an eye to the future that our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Press, takes the following cautious view of the frank and merciess warfar waged on behalf of Mesers. Anthur, Blaine, and EDMINDS in the columns of the Times the Tribune and the Evening Post:

"One other thing which will give cause for rejoin to the party at large is the fact that the canvass for de gates is closing with so little feeling of bitterness ! ween the friends of the several candidates,

This means that the slashing struggle nov volug on between the friends of the principal Republican candidates to prevent the nomination of any other than their respective favorite, is not really attended with any hard feeling on account of imputations of dishonesty, but is conducted in a friendly and forgiving spirit, and for the good of the party. After this preliminary contest is decided, nothing said during its progress shall be so construed as to prevent these three New York journals from turning round and working for the G. O. P. and the Chicago nominee, no matter who he may be, with the same enthusiasm and satisfaction as though he had been the choice of all three of them first, last, and all the time.

Our Philadelphia contemporary may take pleasure in suggesting this idea just at this crisis; but it would probably have dawned on the other journals any way about the beginning of the approaching campaign.

To abolish the surplus in the Trensury, sholish the internal revenue. That will be tak-

Personally Mr. EDMUNDS is a man beyond re-proach. The record of his long public career is without a single blot.—Brooklyn Union.

It takes a partisan to go such a length as this. In the judgment of common minds, the man defraud the people of the President they had chosen, and to install in the White House the candidate they had rejected, carries a blot upon the record of his public life which can never be

With the country inundated with an irre-teemable paper currency insued under the Mexican Sational Bank charter.—Herald.

This is a mistake. All Mexican paper money is redsemed in specie. There is no irredeem able paper currency in Mexico.

These six-day walks and runs always are colored with a little international rivalry. We have had contestants English, Irish, Scotch, Dutch, German, French, African, Indian, and Yankes and in the match now going on the Ireland, in the tall person of FITZGERALD and land may win or Ireland may win but after reviewing the various participants in such trials we incline to the belief that the most extraordinary human going machine yet ex-

No six-day mixer has ever combined the two gaits of walking and running in such perfection as the colored boy FRANK HART and two other indispensable requisites he possessed in a degree equal to any one, namely, endurance of muscle and stomach. Then, too, he was young. But alas for the prestige of his native island! his courage was uncertain, so the top score now, 600 miles, is credited to another and a bigger island, England. Perhaps by Saturday night it may be handed over to Ireland.

The Chicago base ball nine lately journeyed to Indianapolis and took the Indianapolis nine into camp by a score of 8 to 4. The Hon THOMAS A. HENDRICKS WAS one of the people who saw it done. The Indianapolis boys had no show, and if they should play all summer with the young men from Chicago it is very likely they wouldn't win a single game.

The only way that we can see for the Hocalers to get even will be to carry the day at Chicago on the 8th of July by presenting before the Convention the name of the winning candi date. The question is whether to look for him within the borders of Indiana or without.

DON CAMERON COMING HOME

To be Here in Time for the Chicago Conven tion-Will He go Over to John Sherman?

HARRISBURG, May 1.-Col. Chris. Magea, who holds Senator Cameron's proxy as member of the Na-tional Committee from Pennsylvania, is my authority for the statement that the Senator will reach home from

Europe about May 16.

There is some significance in this, as there also is in the fact that Coi, Magre prefers John Sherman to any other probable or possible candidate, and is earnest in his support of the Ohio statesman.

I may now disclose a fact which has never been known to the public. At Chicago four years ago, Coi. Magre pleaded earnestly, but ineffectually with Senator Cameron to carry the Pennsylvania vote over to John Sherman after the fifteenth bailed had been cast. Magree therman after the fifteenth ballot had been cast. Magegave as his reason that the nomination of either Gran or Blains was impossible, and if the Grant men delayed going to Sherman, the Blains men and the Sherman

en would unite on Garfield. Cameron's high sense of honor prevented him from omplying with Magec's suggestion, and his near relationship, by marriage, with Mr. Sherman made it im coasible for him under any circumstances to sacrific Grant for sherman, either as leader or follower.

Col. Mages says that a similar condition of affairs does not now exist. If Biaine's nomination should be found to be impossible, he believes that the entire delegation

from Pennsylvania, with the single exception of Ton Bayne, will unite on Sherman-if Cameron desires it-a t would have done four years ago had Magee's propos ion been entertained.

HAD FOR BROTHER FLOWER.

Independent Democratic Journal will Not Support Him !

From the Brooklyn Eagle As to what the Engle would do if Mr. Flower were nominated, on one side, and Arthur or Bining of the other, there is a very short answer. We should con tinue the business of publishing an independent Demo-tratic newspaper, price three cents per copy, and leave to such of our readers, as cared to do so, the interesting tack of deciding which of the two candidates was the

The Elections to Cube.

KRY WEST, May 1 .- An Havana despatch says "The Liberal Conservatives triumphed through the unduring influence of the authorities and despicable tricks. due influence of the anthorities and despicialle tricks, and the iscellion laws being construed against the roles of the tuhans. The civil Governor of the prevince of Havans, for instance, summoned all the Navors of the tuwns, and obsert them to use their influence in favor of the Conservatives. A necting of Automaists in the form of Tapoute was problibited because an insurgent flag was heisted on some building, and producingtions of Aguero were fastened at the street conserve, which missingers they allege, were consulted by the Conservatives with the object of disconlining the Autonomists.

Politice, the chief magistrate or mayor of the fundamental district or township of the coun-try. They had not been convicted of any offence; they had not had any trial, but The opening of the Mexican Central Refl were simply arrested by the Jefe, cor road is naturally followed by the arrival in that country of unusual numbers of people from the United States. The familiar physiognomy of to prison, and finally turned over to the Federal authorities to be enrolled as soldiers and sent to the distant and unhealthy coast of Yucatan. They were men of bad character, it turning in the Mexican capital, and in every was said, and were sent off as such; but the Jefe Politico is the only Judge in their case. important town and every State of the republic we meet with railroad stockholders, He can take whomsoever he thinks proper, and no judicial tribunal is ever called upon to remining explorers, and speculative visitors. eager to learn for themselves whether their in-vestments are likely to be profitable, or to find vise his condemnation or to interfere with his set. The men were good-looking fellows enough, and many of them bore their fate with new opportunities for enterprise. Many mil-lions of Northern funds have already been chearfulness: but the lamentations of the wives planted in that country, and many other mil-lions are likely to follow them. Of course, every a republic can it be where such things are one hopes that his own particular venture may yield the amplest profit; and so we would wish practised? And what sort of a people can it be who nationally submit to such things? t might turn out. Meanwhile our impressio Of course a Government like this must be of a brief yet industrious journey are offered corrupt. No proofs are necessary to establish this principle. Despotism and public plunder be worth. They may be mistaken impressions go hand in hand; and if we are to believe the and we shall be giad to be corrected where assertions of man of every description in the

THE COUNTRY.

ers, foreigners and natives—one must be con-vinced that the present administration of the

national Government is corrupt beyond ex-

ample. The fortune of the outgoing Presi-

dent, all acquired since he came into office, is variously estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$10,-

000,000, while other officers of less dignity are believed to have profited by their opportunities

in the same manner. This sort of scandal is universal. Each officer, civil or military, who

is important enough to exact it, has his share

in the general plunder. Every contract and

tary commanders on the frontier are charged

Mr. Garcia Torres, and the Mexican Financier,

weekly publication in Spanish and English

conducted by Mr. Simeon Levy and Mr. Syives

The most powerful individual in Mexico at

present is General Porfirio Diaz. He was Pres

ident for four years previous to the advent of

Gen. Gonzales, who is now in power; and he

will undoubtedly be chosen to the same office

at the election of June next. Gen. Diaz is the

man is spoken of for the office of President.

Against him no charge of corruption is

alleged. He appears to be a statesman of

solid and progressive ideas, and if the Govern-

ment and the people of Mexico are to be

led into the paths of genuine and substantial

the ability to conduct thom. No public man in

tunity as now lies before Gen. Diag. He may

regenerate his people and create a genuine

task is gigantic, but that statesman who

achieves such a reform will remain illustrious as

long as the history of his country is preserved.

ANNEXATION PANCIES.

There are some hasty philosophera who im-

agine that the United States is likely in time

to annex at least the northern portion of Mexico;

and this notion also finds favor among a consid-

erable number of wealthy Mexicans, who sup-

pose that their property interests would be

safer if the Government of the northern repub-

This notion, however, seems to be entirely

fanciful. There is nothing in the northern por

tion of Mexico, with the exception, perhaps, of

of North Americans. The barren regions of

Coshulla, Chihushus, and Sonora offer smal

inducements to settlers. Even the best parts

of these States can only be made useful for

cattle ranges, and these require but a limited population. The mines, however

rich they may prove to be, can only be worked

with costly apparatus, and the Indians of the

bout annexation. If the country were rich,

if it were capable of being settled by a dense

otherwise; but as it now stands, there is noth-

diticians to add Mexico or any part of

ful mining or of fortunate hits in other direc-

tions, will always suffice to charm a due propor-

cans, it is most improbable that the northern

republic will be willing, to annex the two

which there is already too much of ignorance

will not be tolerated; while in the South the

lifferences of race, language, laws, and usages

will present on that side obstacles equally in-

surmountable. Each country will, of course,

exert its due weight in the development of the

other; and there should be no reason in any na-

tional jealousies or fears of encroachment, why

this development should not be healthy invig-

orating, and always in the direction of progress.

Col. Morrison's Way of Defeating the De-

meeracy.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer

WASHINGTON, April 29 .- Mr. Morrison ought

issue, and thereby secured an organization of the House of Representatives which blocks the way of all legitl mate business. He has put the wedge in the Democratic

party right on the eve of a Presidential election, until

party right on the eve of a Presidential election, until now very few Democrate have any hopes of success, and Republicans are everywhere jubilant as they con-template the discordant ranks of their opponents. Per-sonal spite is partially appeased, and his personal vanity gratified as the leader of this show; but the result of it all is a tariff bill which belies every honest profession of the revenue reformers, conserved the way tariff of Mon-

the ravenue reformers, consecrates the war tariff of Mor-rill as a part of the United States Statute book, and af-

fords by its complexity a temptation to dishonest of ficials, and a torturing problem to the civil service re

The original idea of a tariff bill built on philosophica

and business principles was soon abandoned to establish a sham and a cheat. The free list has been cut down,

and more changes are promised to the oredulous, th

hope being to get votes, no matter how, so as to be able to say that the House did indeed pass a tariff bill. Mean-

lime the divisions of the Democratic party have become wider and wider, until the great body of the party are

be coming autumn, and are hoping that the Conventio

at Chicago will do something to relieve them from the consequences of the blundering and mismanagement of

A Six Months' Clock.

CANAJOHABIE, N. Y., April 29.-The skill of

vatchmakers has for several years been tested and all have wished to produce a clock, not over large, that would run six months from one winding. Adolph J. Schirrman, a native of New York, who is one of the firm

of M. Froeblich & Co. of this village, has at last suc

ceeded in this object. Clocks with calendar attach

ley Hee-blug.

tion has just been catted to a paragraph in your pape dated April 27 and heated "Hee-Sing's Two Wives," is

which the statement is made that thestey Mee-Sing is a kinaman of Owy and Mine, the Chinese Consul. Allow me to say that the above attendent is entirely incorrect, as begoing a casual acquaintence the Consul knows making about him.

Courses Cassuate 95 Caustus place Accel 25

he clique of doctrinaires.

the United States.

parts of Tamaulipas, to attract the immigratio

lie were extended over them.

mublic where one exists in name only. The

rogress, he is the only living leader who has

ter Baxter.

with conniving in smuggling; and of the courts

securacy may require it.

Nine-tenths of Mexico consists of a vast plain elevated from 5.000 to 8.000 feet above the sea evel, enclosed on the east and on the west by lofty ranges of mountains. The soil of most of this immense plateau would be fertile, no doubt, if there were an abundance of water, but scarcity of water is its most impressiv fonture. The mountains on either side arrest and excluse the natural moisture fro wo oceans. The streams are few and small, and except during a, brief rainy season of two months in summer, agriculture is only possi-ble through the aid of artificial irrigation. The sum of water available for this purpose is ex-ceedingly limited, much inferior, indeed, to the supply employed for the same purpose in Colorado and New Mexico. Thus during the dry season a very large proportion of the Mexican plateau has the appearance of a desert. From El Paso on the Rio Grands on the north down to Zacateens, a distance of 750 miles, the whole land at this time of the year is waterless. verdureless, an expanse mainly composed of sand and dry dust, relieved only by a scattered growth of cactus and mesquit bushes. The mountains stand grim and bare in the attenuated atmosphere a tree and almost without a shrub upon their broad and tawny sides. Here and there at great distances, the course of a stream may draw a ribbon of greenness across the arid landscape, or a bacienda, with its group of farm buildings enclosed in a massive stone wall like fortress, suggest the fact of human habitation; or a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep may diversify the scene; but the prevailing effect is that of a fruitless waste. Mr. D. B. Robinson, the able manager of the Mexican Central Railroad. cherishes the hope of finding, through the means of artesian wells, water enough to irrigate this country; but where is such a body of water to be taken from? The only possible source would be the rainy slopes on the east

rells is very small indeed. This formation, this dry elevated plain, extends from the northern boundary of Mexico very far south. Our excursions only reached into the State of Morelos, some hundred miles outh of the capital; but there the general character of the plateau remained substantially unchanged; and it is not too much to say that in nine-tenths of the Mexican republic the land is of this sort, destitute of qualities that are indispensable for agricultural purposes. This also accounts to a considerable exent for the surprising magnitude of the estates nto which the country is divided. Except in o small farms there, because culture in small oldings is out of the question; and estates of hundreds of thousands of acres are the rule ecause it is only on an extensive scale tha farming can be made to pay its expenses in such a country; and it must be mainly cattle farming and sheep farming at that.

and west of the great englosing sierras; but

we fear that the probability of giving fertility

to the region through irrigation from artesian

The chief business prosecuted in Mexico tohundred and fifty years, and so, we presume, it will be. From this source was derived the enormous wealth, which in former times the Span lards drew from Mexico. With the profits of mining the massive and costly buildings of the Mex can cities, all relies of the Spanish epoch, were constructed; and whatever prosperity may be in store for Mexico hereafter, must, we supose, mainly proceed from the same source. country, with a little agriculture thrown in. Nature made it such, and such it remains,

HI. THE PROPLE.

The population of Mexico is commonly estimated at nine or ten millions. No census has been taken, but this estimate is probably not exaggerated. The great mass of the inhabitants are Indians, and in race and habits they are similar to the Pueblo, Zuni, and Navajo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona. They are generally small in stature, sober, honest, indusrious, temperate, and intelligent. A more val uable peasantry can scarcely be found. Their virtues are their own; their vices are of European admixture. School education has done little or nothing for them! but of late years efforts have been made to establish schools for their beneut. They soom very capable of being instructed; and if, as we trust, there is a bright future for Mexico, it lies in the development

and education of the native race. The ruling classes in Mexico are mainly of Spanish and mixed blood. The late President Juarez was a pure Indian, but the number of educated people with nothing Spanish in their origin, must be very small indeed. Among the civil and military functionaries the Spanish element appears to predominate; and the po litical usages of the country are decidedly Spanish in their nature.

HII. THE GOVERNMENT.

In its constitution and forms the Mexican republic is copied after the United States. The Government is federal. The Congress State Legislatures, Governors of States, and the President of the republic are all elected. The President is chosen by electors, and he holds office for four years; but here the analogy ceases. Mexico is a military despotism tempered by pronunciamentos. The President is a General in command of the Government. There is nothing short of a revolution to limit his authority. Politically there are no people, and, in truth, if not in form, there are no elections. A new President is to be chosen in June next, and the electors who perform the office of choosing him are appointed by means of universal suffrage several weeks previous. But no stranger visiting Moxico would suspect that an event of such importance was at hand. No public mostings are held, there are no discussions of doctrines or policies, no examination into the merits of candidates-nothing, in short, to indicate the presence of a living people interest ed in the conduct of their Government. In fact, there are no parties in Mexico. There politics; there is no public opinion; there is to free press; there is no self-government. It is a military despotism, without anything of that sentiment of personal rights which forms the essence of self-government, and without which republican institutions are a delusion.

The natural relations between the people and the Government may be understood from the afternoon in the city of Zacateens. A squadron f cavalry rode up the street with carbines unslung and ready for use, surrounding a body of a hundred and twenty or thirty men, followed by a throng of women, children, and old people, wailing and lamonting. These men were conducted a ratiroad train and packed into a car, where they were watched by an armed guard on their way to the capital, Inquiring, we were told that they were men of bad character who had been seized in various localities by the Jefe SLAMS OF PORTRAITS.

of Postbio Vanderbille or Blemarch

"This is entirely new, and it is interesting both as a curiosity and as a work of art," said Manager W. H. Williams of the Union News ompany as he led the reporter into his private office in Park place. He drew aside a crimso curtain and exposed to view a likeness of W. H. Vanderbilt. It was done on a marble slab about 24x30 inches in size and one inch thick and was set in a red velvet frame. The surface of the picture was, as the marble itself.

"I brought it from London," said Mr. Williams," and it is the first thing of the kind ever seen here. The likeness appears on the other side of the slab equally as good. It is not only on the marble, but in the marble and through it, and cannot be eliminated from it. You may grind on it all day with pumice stone and you

if, and cannot be eliminated from it. You may grind on it all day with pumice stone and you cannot hurt it. So long as even a shaving is left the portrait remains unharmed. Split it up with a saw and severy silce it two portraits." The portrait is life-like, the skin being nearly fisch color, the hair and whiskers light brown, as if on the verge of changing to gray, and the coat dark brown. Mr. Vanderblit has not seen it as yet. It is valued at \$2.500.

Mr. Williams explained the process as nearly as he could remember the details.

"Of course," he said, "there are secrets connected with it that I could not pry into, but I saw the greater part of the work done in making this picture. The portrait is painted on one side of the marble, whether in oil or not I do not know. When dry, the slab is pinced flat on a little car and rolled into an air-tight oven of moderate temperature. Under the car is an open tray full of water, which is heated slowly by gas. After being subjected for some time to a slow steaming process, the slab is suddenly transferred to another oven with a temperature of 300" and kept there till the process is completed. When removed the colors are found to have penetrated the marble, and the picture appears on the other side.

"I have seen billiard balls subjected to the same process, hundreds of them at a time, and beautifully colored. One of them sawed in half shows the same coloring all through.

it is believed that they sell justice to those who same process, hundreds of them at a time, and beautifully colored. One of them sawed in half shows the same coloring all through. Handsome chess and checker boards are made in the same way. In fact, a great variety of beautiful and durable work may be done. Wood may be similarly treated. Similar portraits of Bismarck, Gladstone, Disraell, Gambetta, John Bright, and a few others are being made, to be pisced on exhibition in May. Some will probably be sent to this country at an early day.

"No. Mr. Vanderbilt's has not been seen, except by a few of my friends. He has not seen it himself. I latend to present it to his son Oornellus." pay. Of course a foreigner visiting the country cannot know whether these things are true or untrue, but only that they are alleged by responsible and respectable persons.

In such a condition the press is naturally subsidized by the Government. In the city of Mexico we were told that there are only two These are the Monitor Republicano, a daily paper in the Spanish language, conducted by

RIDELIUS BESTONATION. Bispute with his Clerk in Havana in which the Clerk Came Out Abred. WASHINGTON, April 29 .- It is regarded as a

ingular coincidence that two members of ion. Grant's staff while he was in command of the army, and whom he has been able to keep office continuously since the close of the war, should resign within a few days of each ther. Col. Webster left the office of Chie Clerk of the Treasury for reasons known only to Secretary Folger and himself, and Gen.

to Secretary Folger and himself, and Gen. Badeau lays down his commission with a shot at Freiinghuysen, who was one of Grant's stanchest friends.

The trouble with Badeau is that both the State Department and the Treasury are against him on questions pertaining to his componsation. According to the ruling of Comptroller Lawrence, he owes the Government about \$10,000 for foes collected while Consul-General at London, and about the same amount for fees collected while Consul-General at London, and about the same amount for fees collected while Consul-General at Havana. He has several times been requested to acting the second of the second of the fees to turn over.

The immediate cause of his resignation of the Havana Consular Clerk there. During Badeau's absence from his post last summer the Consular Clerk performed his official duties and retained the fees which the Consul-General would be entitled to. Badeau charged him with dishonesty, and demanded his dismissal from the service. The matter was investigated by the State Department and the Consular Clerk was sustained.

ANOTHER DAY OF SPEECHES.

The Sprate Discussing the Shipping Bill and the House the Tariff Question.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-The Senate, after indefinitely postponing the bill to relieve the members the Fitz John Porter court martial of the obligation scorecy, resumed the discussion of the Shipping bill. Mr. Frye concluded his speech against free ships, and Mr. Yest spoke on the other side of the question. The House again apent the day listening to speeches on

hat all general debate on his bill be closed at 4 o'clock n Tuesday next. Mr. Dorshelmer said the Morrison bill was not only :

country will supply every demand for labor. In this situation there is nothing to bring good bill, but it was the best the times permitted. If contended against the proposition that the price of labor was enhanced by the protective tariff. The price of la or depended on the great law of supply and and the only way in which the tariff affected the work-ingmen was that it took from those who were engaged in unprolitable industries and gave to lines who were employed in profitable industries. The second of Penn-sitivity and Distributions concluded that the goal tariffer selvent, a Distribution of the second of Pennagricultural population, the case might be ing that can make it an object for American Of course, the restless Yankee will always have heavy interests in Mexico. No matter what osses may be incurred, the chances of success-

When Mr. Dorelielmer concluded Mr. Kelley of Pennayivania said that he had been told that the gentionan in referring to some remarks of his, hail quoted him as awing that "harvests are too abindont, artisans too industriosa." He had made no such statement, and the gentleman could not have read his advenced, hot mass have been egregiously deceived by sometical, but mass have been egregiously deceived by sometical was a such as the had carefully examined the gentleman's speech, and he now formally repeated the statement he had made.

"I regret the gentleman's course," said Mr. Kelley, "for it lessens my continued to this character."

Mr. Katon of fonuections and he was a tariff reformer, but he would not vote for the Morrison that the bill which they had forced on the House was utterly and directly opposed to the Constitution. He had endeavored five years ago to take the tariff question out of the constitution arena, but all he did had gone for nothing, and irre it was today. As a patriot, he would not have this question before Congross. Mr. Enton was listened to with great attention, and his speech was specially enjoyed by the Republicans, who frequently interrupted him with appliance and langiter.

Several other tariff speeches were made, and the evening session was devoted to the same subject. tion of our speculators. But whatever effect these gentlemen may produce, or however their may be seconded by a few rich Mexirepublic will desire, or that the southern countries together under one Government. In the North the policy of adding six or eight millions of Indians to a voting population in Two Children Carried Off by Bears.

> MEDFORD, Wis., May 1.-Nothing has yet been earned of the fate of Anton Schleist's two children, pirl aged 7 years and a 5-year-old boy, who disappeared

on Friday last from the home of their parents, about hime inlies east of this piace. An army of much have searched the woods in all directions since Sanday with-out Girling any trace of their. The prevailing opinion is that they were carried off by bears. Riet at a Circus Performance. FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 1. - At the exhibition of

a circus last night in Montpeller, Blackford county, a riot-oue demonstration on the part of the rough element of the town and surrounding country was indulged in. Several shots were fired, and Joseph Streets, a farmer, unmarried, was shot in the shoulder. Streets will die. No blame is attached to the circus mon. Reducing Cotton Production. Bosron, May 1.-The reduction in the output

of the New England mills will be insugurated by the

Lowell companies, who will shut down Saturdays, be ginning this week. The shut down cannot be made and form throughout New Empland, but of the MOMOOD on ton spindles in the New Empland slates from 3.02,020 to 4,002,000 have agreed to reduce the production. Filibustering Movements.

KEY WEST, May 1.-There is no excitement

here respecting the fillbustering movements, although if funds were furnished there is no doubt whatever that snother expedition could be gotten ready for Cuba from this point on short notice, and it would be. The watch kept upon the const would be powerless to prevent such an undertaking. Alcohol Destroyed by Lightning Pronts, Ill., May 1.—During a severe thunder

storm which prevailed here last night lightning struck the cisters room of S. C. Clark & Co.'s distillery, setting fire to about eighty harrels of alcohol. The other buil-ings of the distillery and the cattle keds, with about 49, head of cattle, were saved. The loss is \$6,000; insured. A True Wife.

From the Philadelphia Call. Mr. Finks-May the stars belp us! We are Mrs. Finks—Ruined? Mrs. Finks—Yes, I indorsed a note for a friend, and all Mr. Finks—Yes, I indorsed

hr. Finks-Yes, I indorsed a note to a serious when we have is lost."

Ars. Finks-Not all, dear. You know you told me when we were married that if I made my own bonnets I could keep the difference in the expense for my serious Keep the difference in the expense for my serious and your little savings on bonnets would only be a drop in the bucket.

Mrs. Finks-Guess you don't know much about honnets." Finks-Well, no. How much have you saved?"
Finks-Six nundred and seventy-five thousa

Austhor Moule.

From Harper's Basar

ceeded in this object. Clocks with calendar attachments, and other clocks of large size, have been produced that would run six months, but Schermann claims to have the first works organized into a case keep resulted time. The clock will not sell on the line and time cannot be relied upon after six months. Mr. Schirmann will now turn his attention to a small clock that will run a year with one winding. The amelling bottle crase has been a very fashionable one with young girls in washington in the past few months. It is a contly fashion. One bells now has her second bottle presented within three months each of which cost \$85. The first was crushed under her carriesse wheels is sending from a marry one might, and its gold top with her initials on it alone escaped destruction. The Chinese Consul Not a Riveman of Char-Another young lady carries one at least a foot it length, and being of very tank cut glass, it is parties larly ponderous. A bottle of this kind, even of moder To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My atten-

From the Philadelphia Call.

If current rumor is to be believed, when once

SUNBRAMS

-Last year there were 1,517 murders in the

-Lady Stradbroke was paid three dollars

and twelve cents for the paragraph which brought
Edmund Yates to grief.

Reports from Luxor state that the clean-

ing of the temple is already far advanced. Twenty-even houses have been pulled down, and a columned hall laid nearly free. Everything is well preserved.

—A boxing match in a private room was

rotten up by fifteen prominent Boston men, including several members of the Legislature, to be fought in sig knock-out rounds of three minutes each for \$100.

—A dipsomaniac boy of eight years was recently attacked, in Dublin, with delirium tremena. The child, so says the Medical Frest, had had a passion or alcoholic liquors ever since it was able to drink at all.

—Jay Cooke, whose fortune was swept away by the crash of 1875, is to day one of the wealtheet me of Penasylvania. He has investments in Iron, coal, gold and silver mines and railroads reaching far into the mil

... The Duke of Buccleugh, who has just died, had for exty-five years been in possession of ne fewer than \$50,000 seres of land situated in seven Scoreh and five English counties, the rest relis of which amounted to \$1,20,000 a year. —Travallers rave about the soft purple

ight which file Italian skies and gives a possilar beauty to Italian mountains. This light has new been discov-ered on the mountains of a uthern California, and tour-ists are so informed by the railroad companies interested. -Notwithstanding the severe measures of

repression adopted with regard to the press in Russia newspapers apparently circulate pretty freely in St. Pe

alone about 19,000 copies of newspapers are sold daily. -Some months ago, says the Homeward Mail, the site of the historical Black Hele of Calcutts was discovered and excavated. It may be interesting to add that the excavation has now been filled up and decently paved ever, and that a handsome tablet of

white marble, bearing a suitable inscription, is about to -The Rev. Clara M. Bisbee has started a Free Church in Boston on the basis of "ethical culture." There will be in the service no petition to Delty in the tope that human supplication may reverse the irre comble decrees of nature, but "unworded music sha

-The Lamost tells why the Patent Medicines bill did not pass. Its fourth clause declared that any patent medicine shall be deemed to be a poissu until an analysis by the Pharmaceutical Society shall show it to be otherwise. The Government opposed it because the revenue would suffer severely if the drugs should be inbjected to so severe a test. Julian Hawthorne says that his father.

the novellet, wrote a number of tales having witches for their subject matter, but they were burned by their author because "they embedied no moral truth; they were mere imaginative narratives, founded on history and tradition, and had not the spiritual balance and reportion of a work of art."

—If the Rev. G. W. Briggs of Galveston should prove successful in his effort to abolish the prac-tice of carrying pistols in Taxas, there ought to be a gen-

eral disarmament by the pistol bearers all over the country, for Texas has for many gears been known as the State where a man didn't need a weapon often, but when he did he needed it—ever so much. -An English provincial newspaper has a correspondent in London who holds a lucrative place under Government, and is consequently indotent, for-getting sometimes to write his letter, but never forge-ting to draw his pay. The other day, as the end of a silent week, he wired, "No time to write letter. Bend check." To which the editor answered, "No time to send check, send letter." It came. —The Philadelphia Medical Bulletin an-

sounces that an Ohio physician is preparing a medical exicon in forty-two languages. It appears likely to be needed if the name-makers pursue their present course. Yet an eminent physician told his hearers, in a recent lecture, that a characteristic of a good medical essay was its freedom from unnecessary technical terms. I the fielding who favors the long words.

One of the events at the Gymkhana meet-

ing at Maits on the 24th of May is a "saddle and sensite race." The regulations to be fulfilled by the competi-tors are: "To stand by their ponies' heads with saddles over their arms. At the word 'Go,' to maddle and ride of, lighting a cigar before so doing. At the first bridge to dismount on the usual side, and remount on the off side. The same to be done at the second bridge. Winner mus -The late Comte de Lagrange's turf prizes were sold in Paris the other day. There were eleven lots in the sale, and the total sum realized was 21,405 france.

The highest price made was for the prise gained in 1878 at Newmarket by Verneuil. It consists of a large chased silver wase with bas relief and small silver figures, representing the ceremonies of the investiture of the Order of the Garter, and is of the weight of thirty five kilo-grammes. This was knocked down after a brisk compo--Arsène Houssaye, who is now nearly 70, came from his native Bruyere to Paris in 1832. He has

since written plays and novels, some hundred in all, he-sides historical and art studies and criticisms, all of which have falled. All his literature is an illusion, like his silky blonde viell, and his books on the eighteent century are full of inexactitudes and fantastic inven-tions. It would recut, the London World says, "as i some wicked fairy had condemned Hou write nothing but what is false." -A political association in Brussels, known

as the "Progressist Association," or the "Porty One." ersary of its foundation. The bill of fare was made up worth reproducing. There were: "Potage progressiste, bouchees democratiques, Turbot sance radicale, Contrefilet intransigeant, tête-de-vean clericale, Choux-fleuri independants. Poulets revisionnistes, Salade rep -It is said that the fastest two pacers in

the world are the property of Commodore N. W. Kitties of St. Paul. They are Johnson and Little Brown Jug. and have records respectively of 2:10 and 2:11%. Com-modore Kittson is a millionaire. Over fifty years age John Jacob Astor sent him into the Hudson Bay region to purchase furs, and since that time he has been identified with the Northwest. His fancy for fast horses, however, came only when his income mounted into the hundreds of thousands, and he has gratified it in the most -Col. T. W. Higginson, in an address be-

fore the Massachusetts Association of Classical and High School Teachers, took strong grounds for the continuance of the study of the Greek, clabulag that its relative position in the colleges is not accidental. The Greek language identifies itself with the history of English literature and thought. In an address before the same body, Fresident Eliot said that no person can go beyond the elements in these days without a knowledge of French and German, and this fact the classical as well as the scientific teachers recognize. The feet that Letter is the scientific teachers recognized. as the scientific teachers recognize. The fact that Lath has ceased to be the fundamental language of scholars and that its place is taken by the French and German should alter the course of the preparatory schools.

-Three hundred and sixty candidates have sat for the St. Andrews University LL. A. (women examinations, at various centres in Eugland, Scotland, and Ireland recently, and been examined in Latin. nathematics, logic, moral philosophy, English litera ture, natural philosophy, education, comparative philosopy, history, political economy, French, German, Italian, chemistry, physiology, botany, vollegy, geology, Church history, and Hebrew. The university has granted the use of an academic badge of the colors of the University ties of St. Andrews and Paris, with the St. Andrews gross in silver, to be worn by its LL. A s; and a register is now to be kept at the university of all who have se quired the title and wish employment in the schools an

-Within the last few weeks three cases have occurred in France which illustrate in a very strik-ing manner how completely individual liberty is at the mercy of the police. The first case was that of a stable man in the employ of a large cab company in Paris. This man had been detected ill-freating a horse, and the manager of the stables remarked to the Inspector of Police that it was a pity the law did not admit of the offender befor sentenced to more than a week's imprisonment. "Make your mind easy," replied the Inspector. "I will keep him in prison for a few months before bringing him up for trial." The second case is that of the foot-man at the Rue Royale Club, who has been in prison for man at the Rue Royale Club, who has been in prison for two months on suspicion of having sopplied marked packs of eards. He has now been liberated, as, after all the efforts of the police, he could not be induced to give any information as to his supposed accomplices. He has never gone through any form of trial whatever. The third case is of a different kind. In the course of the past year a retired officer named St. Elime started a Radical newspaper in Corsica. This journal, which attacked in very severe terms the Republicans now in office, was much disliked by the Prefect of Corsica, by whose offer letters addressed to the editor were select. lose order letters addressed to the editor were seized in the Post Office. M. St. Elme, meeting the Prefect at case in the town of Ajaccio, taxed him with this and after some strong language had been used on both sides, the landlord of the cafe and his waiters set upon N St. the landlerd of the eafs and his waiters set upon N St. Hime and best him universituity. For this offence M. Elme (not the landlerd of the eafs) was summoned and sentenced to five months imprisonment. He appealed against the sentence, but a few days before the appeal was heard he was so badly bosien that he had to be brought into court upon a litter. The judgment ore nomed by the court bolow was continued, shough the ferm of imprisonment was reduced from the months to be weeks; but the unfortunate man died of his injuried the next day.